## LITERARY NOTES.

It is told of Tennyson that when dining with John Sterling at Ventnor, about the time when his lovely little volume of lyrics appeared, he suddenly observed: "I don't think that since Shakespeare there has been such a master of the English lan guage as I." When those at the table looked round as if astonished, he added, calmly, "To be sure, I've got nothing to say." This story is perhaps true-

The next thing which we are to expect from the pen of Rudyard Kipling is a grim song of torpedoes and torpedo-boats. He calls it "The Destroyers," and has contributed it to "McClure's Magazine."

A prose story by Mr. Kipling will also appear in an early number of the same magazine. It is a tale of English school life, introducing the same amusing characters that appeared in his "Slaves

Mr. Augusts Vacquerie has been indulging in some vigorous criticism of the French Academy, which elected ducal nonenities, while Dumas, Bal-zac, Gautier, George Sand, Lamennais, Michelet and Beranger lived. The excuse for ignoring Balzac was that he was travelling in Russia and could not pay the prescribed visit to the different Immortals. "The visit that Balzac did not pay," says Vac-querie, "his books paid for him." The only wonder is that anybody with real genius has cared to be a member of the Academy!

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge begins in the current number of "Scribner's Magazine" his history of the American Revolution. This instalment of the text promises well. The pictures are almost more impromises well. The pictures are almost more impressive. Writing of this sort needs good illustration, and Senator Lodge is to be congratulated on just about the most brilliant pictorial accompaniment with which any such scheme as his has been blessed of late years.

Captain Mahan has prepared for the February "Scribner" a paper on the naval campaign of 1776 on Lake Champiain. This is the first of his illus-trated articles on the work of the American Navy

The statement that Mme. Sarah Grand's latest "The Beth Book," is partly autobiographical is flatly contradicted. It was based on nothing more definite than her remark that "In the story itself there will be a good deal of my early experience amongst the peasantry in Ireland." All she has done, it is said, is to use familiar scenes as setting or background to her fiction.

In a recent interview Mme. Grand said that, being unable to find a publisher for her first book, "Ideala," she issued it at her own expense.

I brought out "Ideala" at what I thought the very moderate figure of three-and-sixpence, but some of my friends acted as though they thought I should pay them three-and-sixpence to read it. It was astonishing how much store some of them suddenly set on a few shillings. I remember that one candid friend told me that she really could not afford to pay three shillings for a book with a paper cover. But although as a young author I may be cover. But although as a young author I may be excused for thinking friends wanting in appreciation, directly the book got into the hands of the reviewers there was no further difficulty, for it was well noticed—attacked, blamed and praised, and sold exceedingly well. After I had made a success with my next effort, "The Heavenly Twins," a publisher was kind enough to write to me and say that he would be happy to republish "Ideala" for me at a royalty of 8 per cent. I had not been my own publisher for nothing, and I replied that I had a very keen sense of humor, and his proposal had aroused it.

There is a good deal of natural feeling, as well as premeditated art, in Mr. Henry Newbolt's ballad of "Drake's Drum":

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o'
Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed
them long ago."

Drake he's in a hammock an' a thousand mile away,
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Slung atween the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay,
An' dreamin' art the time o' Plymouth Hoe.
Yander lumes the island, yander lie the ships,
Wi' sallor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe,
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide
dashin',

He sees et ari so plainly as he saw et long ago. Drake lies in his hammock till the great Armadas

come.

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?)

Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum.

An dreamin' ari the time o' Ply mouth Hoe.

Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,

Call him when ye sail to meet the foe;

Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin'.

They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him long ago.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson proposes to spend the winter in Egypt, and will busy himself there in both writing and sketching. The results of his work are to appear in "McClure's Magazine." The successive instalments of Mr. Anthony Hope's story will be illustrated by Mr. Gibson. We cannot regard this as altogether comforting news. In fact, thus far Mr. Gibson proves that he is the last person in the world who ought to attempt to illustrate Anthony Hope, in the latter's romances, at any rate. The "Dolly Dialogues" offer fairly good material for Mr. Gibson's style. The Zenda stories are really harmed by his pictures. His "Princess is simply his American matinee girl with her head held a little higher. She might have been sketched at the Horse Show or in an opera box. She is not of Zenda, that much is certain; nor has she the faintest trace of the carriage, the style, of

After Charlotte Bronte's marriage to the Rev. Mr. Nicholis she ceased to write and became merely that good man's helpmate in house and parish Her friend, Miss Nussey, who died the other day told Wemyss Reid that she once contended with Mr. Nicholls against his idea that a clergyman's wife ought not to engage in literary work. "I married Charlotte Bronte, not Currer Bell." was his answer. And that being the normal attitude of the Englishman of that period he can hardly be considered particularly blameworthy.

It was the attitude to which the current "Spec-

tator' refers when it says: "The old jealousy of 'parts,' that is, of intellectual rapidity, which was once infinitely stronger than the literary class of to-day could be induced to believe, has died away or confined itself—a very curious fact—to a section of the upper and middle classes, many of whom remain proud of their stolidity and mental slow-

An English bookseller who happens to have only a nodding acquaintance with the letter "h" was asked the other day by a lover of the "Rubaiyat" for a copy of "Omar." He promptly offered the inquirer a volume of the "litad."

Mrs. Clifford, the author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime" is busy dramatizing one of her stories. A one-act play by her, called "A Supreme Moment," has just been put on a London stage.

Sir Walter Besant is still engaged in attacking the London publishers. In his contention that the "literary agent" or middleman gets his pay out of the publisher and not out of the author he

these stories in the last number of "The Au-A. B. is a novelist of repute. He took a MS. to a certain firm, who offered him a certain sum of money. Fortunately he became suspicious. He went to a literary agent, who the very same day obtained from the very same firm four times their original offer!

original offer!

C. D. received a call from a publisher, who invited him to write a paper for a certain magazine.

C. D. expressed his willingness to consider the proposal. The publisher drew out his checkbook. "Let me say," he spread it on the table and took a pen. "Let me say—so much." He relied on the temptation of an outward and visible check. "My work." said C. D., "is in the hands of Mr. —. He will call upon you." The literary agent called. The amount he arranged for was exactly five times the amount offered.

"Who," adds Sir Walter, "paid the literary agent in these two transactions? Was it the author or was it the publisher? This appears to have been a thorough business transaction from the point of view of both publisher and literary agent. Neither was conducting his business affairs in a senti-

Several unpublished poems of Byron's early days and some new portraits of him will appear in the forthcoming revised edition of his works, prose and verse. This edition is to be published by John Murray in twelve volumes.

In the lately published "Journals of Walter White" this anecdote is told of Sir Roderick Murchison: "Wallick was once speaking to Sir R. of what folks said of his photograph-it looked too tame. 'Ah,' answered Sir Roderick, 'you should take me after dinner, when I have a bottle of port in me; I look sprightly enough then."

THE FATHER POWERLESS TO PREVENT THEIR DEPARTURE FOR BOSTON.

A ROMANCE WHICH TOUCHES BOSTON AND BROOKLYN, WITH A DIVORCED MOTHER AND A MUSICIAN AS THE

PRINCIPAL FIGURES.

A bold case of kidnapping occurred in a wellknown residence district of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Violet Swansborne, who was divorced from Ernst Westphall last January, to the home of Dr. Henry Warner, of No. 88A third Place, and carried away Arthur Westphall, the four-year-old child who had been placed in the custody of his father. Ernst Westphall, who is employed by Ira A. Kip & Co., No. 133 Pearl-st., was sent for, and found his former wife with the child on the 3 o'clock train for Boston, just as it was leaving the Grand Central Station. There was a stormy scene, and Westphall tried to get a detective to arrest the woman. She was defiant, however, and, as the father had no warrant, he had to retire and leave the child, to be taken to Boston by its mother. He will resort to legal pro-

ceedings to recover his boy.

Mr. Westphall married Violet Ada Lynn in London about six years ago. While there Mrs. Westphall became acquainted with Walter Swansborne, and the relationship became so close that the husband was called upon to remonstrate. Swansborne is a violinist in the Symphony Orchestra, in Boston, and is well known in the musical circles of that city.

Two years ago the Westphalls moved to Brooklyn. The Boston musician again renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. Westphall, and it finally led to a divorce suit. Last January Judge Gaynor gave Mr. Westphail a decree of absolute divorce from his wife, and also gave him the custody the four-year-old boy, Arthur. Mrs. Westphall made no defence. She had left her husband some time before the decree, and in January she was married to Walter Swansborne in Boston. Mr. Westphall went with Arthur to live at the home of his friend, Dr. Henry Warner, at No. 88A Third

In May he received a letter from his mother-inlaw in Boston, saying that Mrs. Swansborne was critically ill, and wanted to see her child. Mr. Westphall allowed Arthur to go to Boston, but his nother kept him there until seven weeks ago, when the father went on, demanded the boy and brought

Testerday, about 1:20 o'clock, a woman with a baby in her arms, and accompanied by a man, went to Dr. Warner's house and asked for him. Mr. Westphall was in New-York and the Warners were out. While the woman was talking with the servant Arthur came into the hail. The woman rushed in, and, throwing her arms about him, exclaimed, "On, my darling boy!" She walked into the dinting-room, and tried to persuade the boy to go with her to Boston. The man, who is a nephew of Mr. Swanborne, also urged the little lad. The boy did not want to go, and begged his mother to stay and see his father. Finally she said, "You must come with me. Arthur." The man took the boy in his arms, and, with Mrs. Swansborne, who had a baby in her arms, started toward Court-st. The servant followed them, until she remembered that she had left the front door open. She went back, and when she reached Court-st. the man and woman and boy had disappeared.

Dr. Warner came in about fifteen minutes later. He telephoned to Mr. Westphall to go to the Grand Central Station, informed the poice, and then went with a detective to watch the Fall River boat.

Mr. Westphall will get a warrant and follow Mrs. Swansborne to Boston to-day.

GREFICE WAYNS PLOUGHS AND DIFFES. Yesterday, about 1:30 o'clock, a woman with a

GREECE WANTS PLOUGHS AND RIFLES.

"TIP" TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS FROM THE CONSUL AT ATHENS.

Washington, Dec. 22 (Special).-The Greek Government wants to buy at least ten thousand ploughs to distribute among the Thessalian refusees in order that they may return to cultivate the land they abandoned at the approach of the Turks. Thessaly is mostly a plain with sticky, clayey soil, in which wild plants and roots abound. Th Thessalians are just now a burden on Greece, and King George has a committee at work testing implements for them on a farm near Athens. Nutive doughs are good but expensive. Wood is scarce and costly, so Greek ploughs are made wholly of iron and steel, on which there is a high duty. Agricultural implements are, however, admitted free. This good "tip" to American manufacturers came to the State Department to-day from George Horton. Consul at Athens. He says a firm in Smyrna sent over some American Oliver ploughs, which were belief than any Germany, England or France offered, but the agents wanted high prices for them, though they were not best grade. Consul Horton told the committee that Americans make better, stronger, lighter and, quality considered, cheaper agricultural appliances than any country in the world. This interested the committee, and if they get catalogues and prices, promptly followed up by visits from agents, Americans will have more than a chance for the contracts.

Consul Horton is also informed that the Minister of War is considering the subject of a repeating rifle for the Greek Infantry. Americans may help them to make a decision, for the whole military service is going to be rearmed. This is an indication that Greece learned at least one lesson from the encounter with Turkey, and is not entirely bankrupt to-day. came to the State Department to-day from George

A SUIT INVOLVING MILLIONS.

HEIRS OF BURKHART MOSER LAY CLAIM TO

BIG TRACT OF LAND. Reading. Penn., Dec. 22 (Special).-In a few days suit is to be brought involving millions. Nearly hundred people in Eastern Pennsylvania are interested, and they are all heirs of Burkhart Moser The evidences of his great fortune were found in an old trunk, and the story is substantially as follows The court records show that for a consideration of 510 silver dollars the purchase was made by Burk-hart Moser of 416% acres of land on branches of Panther Creek, in Tamaqua, Rush Township, Schuylkill County. There is no account or record of any transfer of his property. Moser was a bachelor and died in 1829. He had three brothers Peter, Henry and Christian, and it is alleged that title of the land is still vested in the brothers' children and next of kin.

Wilham Klink, one of the descendants, had in his possession an old trunk that came from the Mosers. He gave it to "Souire" Pyle, of Pottstown, some eighty years ago. The old trunk was being demolished some time ago, when legal documents were discovered under a false bottom. On exami-nation these were found to be the lost papers that the Moser heirs had been looking for for many years. Among these documents was the original deed conveying to Burkhart Moser the land referred to in Schuylkill County. It is said that the tract is worth not less than \$14,000,000, and that the Lehich Valley Railroad Company, which holds a large portion of the land under a lease from Burkhart Moser to the Lehigh Nevigation Company, which it is alleged expired three years ago offered to buy from the Moser heirs as soon as they got together and proved the claim, but they could

come to no agreement.

Moser, it is alleged, bought the land over one Moser, it is alleged, bought the land over one hundred years ago, and died in 1814, and it is said that his heirs never sold any portion of the tract. There are with the deeds receipts showing that he had paid taxes on the property. S. M. Mason, of Philadelphia, for the heirs, has given notice to the president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company that the brief of title to the land in Tamaqua is ready, and has submitted a proposition to meet the Board of Directors and prove the title in behalf of the heirs to Burkhart Moser's estate, and that unless satisfactory arrangements are made suit will be brought.

POISONED BY CHEESE

Several women employed in the Sterling Laundry, No. 151 West Thirtieth-st., had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon, the result of eating some poisoned cheese. The women are Mrs. Egan, forty-seven years old, of No. 154 Twenty-eigth-st., and her daughter, Lottie, nine teen years old; Annie Hernes, eighteen years old, of No. 411 West Thirty-seventh-st.; Emily Weherns. twenty years old, of No. 247 East Seventeenth-st., and Mrs. Donahue, thirty-five years old, of No. 542 West Forty-fourth-st. At the noon incheon the women made up a little purse and gave it to Miss Lottle Egan to go to a nearby delicatessen store in Seventh-ava and purchase some cheese for the

meal.

Soon after eating the cheese all became ill, and a physician was called and administered emetics. The women recovered soon and are now out of danger. The police have secured samples of the cheese and will have it analyzed.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. The annual election of the New-York Institution for the Blind, Ninth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., was held yesterday and the following Board of Managers was chosen for the year 1898: William Whitewright, William C. Schermerhorn, Frederick A. Schermerhorn, Peter Marie, Frederick Rhine-ander, Frederick Sheldon, Chandler Robbins, John I. Kane, Frederick Bronson, Gustave E. Kiffel, John M. Bowers, Dr. George L. Peabody, Charles H. Marshall, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Howland Davis, William A. Duer, William G. Hamilton, Will-iam W. Appleton, Frederick D. Tappen and D. Maitland Armstrong.

The inspectors of election for the same period chosen were Henry V. Parsell, J. Edgar Ambler and Charles M. Harris.

SHE KIDNAPPED HER SON. Useful Christmas Gifts,

BRASS WOOD ANDIRONS, HOLDERS. FENDERS,

FIRE SCREENS, FIRE SETS. Best Made, Newest Patterns, Maker's Prices.

WM-N-JACKSON-&O

Union Square, Cor. 17th St.

BLACK ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

THE GOVERNOR VISITS HART'S, BLACK-WELL'S AND RANDALL'S ISLANDS, AND

IS NOT PLEASED WITH ALL HE SEES. Governor Black spent nearly the entire day yesterday investigating the State institutions near the city. Before 10 a. m. he was at the pler at Twenty-sixthst. and the East River to board the steamboat for Hart's Island. With him were Colonel George C. Treadwell, Military Secretary to the Governor; Dr. Peter M. Wise, president of the State Lunacy Commission; Godwin Brown, secretary of the State Lu-nacy Commission; Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, of Rochester; A. R. Parkhurst, of Ontario County; Assemblyman Austin, president of the Manhattan State Hospital Commission, and the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, including ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Eleonora Kennicutt, George E. Dodge and John McAnerney.

The Governor and his party arrived at the Asylum

for the Insane on Hart's Island about noon, and saw the inmates of the institution at dinner. In the old buildings on the island were found fifteen hundred persons. The buildings are bailly ventilated and are overcrowded. The Governor examined all the wards, tasted the food prepared for the insane persons and made a thorough examination of the kitchens and storerooms. He found that the roofs of two wards leaked, and that rain fell on the cots, while the floors were cracked so badly that he could insert his finger into the cracks. He expressed himself as greatly dissatisfied with the condition of the build-ings and said: "Considering the \$5,000,000 annually spent for the maintenance of these State institutions. the accommodations are certainly inadequate."

After leaving the main wards the Governor inspecied the workhouses on the northern end of the island, stopping a few minutes to look into one of the uncovered trenches on Potter's Field, near by, where one hundred and fifty bodies occupy one The attendants there, who are the gravediggers, said that there were no bad odors, "only in

It required only about an hour for the Governor's aspection of Hart's Island. The steamboat Wanderer then took the party to Ward's Island. the Governor found upon only a cursory giance that everything was so well conducted that he decided to hurry to Randall's Island, because of the limited time he had at his disposal. There a sharp contrast to the conditions on flart's Island was noticeable. The buildings are not constructed so as to admit of as much light as the Governor thought a public institution should have, but everything looked neat and clean, and the boys and girls looked happy and well fed. The Governor said afterward that he had not been able to detect any criminality in their faces.

On the way from Randall's Island to New-York Governor Black was asked if he would embody his impressions or his desires in his annual message. He replied: "I think that what I will do as regards the improvement of the condition of the inmates at Hart's Island will be done with a view to getting special legislation. The subject is not an easy one. I think the public ough! to adopt a liberal policy regarding public institutions like the ones we have just visited. As a matter of course it is difficult to tell exactly where to draw the line as tregards improvement. On the one hand the inthe Governor found upon only a cursory giance that

we have just visited. As a matter of course it is official to tell exactly where to draw the line as regards improvement. On the one hand the line as regards ought to be provided with accommodations sufficient for health, but on the other hand lux-virious accommodations might be foolish. It is also one thing to feel sure that, for example, such conditions as those found on Hart's Island should be changed, but it is quite another to get legislation favorable to the plan. I understand that the State has had charge of the institutions at Hart's and Ward's islands for over two years and a half, and that the places must be vacated in about two years and a half more. But it seems clear to me that we have not accommodations adequate for the money which is expended for the realwe years and a hair more. Furth seems clear to me that we have not accommodations adequate for the money which is expended for the main-tenance of the insane."

PILING UP WHEAT ON LEITER.

ARMOUR GETS TOGETHER A VAST BULK OF GRAIN FOR THE BULL PARTY

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 22 (Special).-The contract wheat continues to pile up here-over 600,000 bushels of it to-day, probably over 1,200,000 bushels in here since last Saturday night, and there must be in store now about 6,500,000 bushels contract. It begins to look as if the Leiters would have to pay for about Albany station, which is about three miles from the 8,000,000 bushels cash wheat in all. There were fur- city station. There it was met by Chief Willard and 8,000,000 bushels cash wheat in all. There were further deliveries, possibly 1,000,000 bushels going around from Armour, Weare and Seaverns, and all of it, of course, going to the Letter brokers.

To-day's was a very flat market. There was a little selling of December, possibly not 250,000 bushels, but it was enough to lower the December price to 88% cents, compared with \$1 on Tuesday night. The May was duil, within & cent range. It sold at \$3% cents and at \$2% cents, and closed at \$2% cents. There were large clearances, 682,000 bushels. That was the only help the bull had. Cables were flat: not much lower, but showing no strength. New York reported practically no export business. There were some bids here for spring wheat, but they were fractionally out of line. Receipts were they were fractionally out of line. Receipts were comparatively large everywhere 256 cars here, with 260 estimated for Thursday; 472 cars in the North-west, against 372 last year. At primary points there were 862,900 bushels, against 436,900 bushels last year. The Leiter crowd bought some December to-day. It begins to look as if they figured that there might be more cash wheat here than they have bought for December. The market got almost to "put" figure to-day. Professionals who sold yesterday covered to-day. The world's visible increased 1,963,600 bushels, which was a larger increase than was looked for. It was reported last night, but not confirmed, that the Leiters had made a contract with the Lake Shore to move out 260,000 bushels of wheat, all rail.

There was a drop in wheat in New-York yestertay, in keeping with the decline in Chicago, which was taken to mean that the corner in the Decem-ber "option," engineered by young "Joe" Leiter, had come to an end by reason of the deliveries of wheat to Leiter by "Phil" Armour, who sold short the wheat which Leiter bought. On the New-York Produce Exchange December wheat got up to \$1 01%. Produce Exchange December wheat got up to 3 my and then slumped to 25% cents. The closing price was 25% cents, which was a loss of % cents from Tuesday. May wheat closed at 35% cents, a decline of % cent from Tuesday. Export sales of wheat were only three loads.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic As-

The Board of Managers of the Joint Trame As-sociation yesterday adopted a new schedule of wheat rates on a basis of 20 cents a hundred from Chicago to New-York, to take effect on January 1 This is a reduction of 2½ cents from existing rates The rate for corn is to be 17½ cents.

NON-UNION MINERS NOT DISTURBED. Pomeroy, Ohio, Dec. 22.-The expected invasion Ohlo miners into West Virginia to-day stop the non-union miners from working at New Haven was a failure. The hundred men who die get there were served with injunctions by United States deputy-marshols restrained States deputy-marshols restraining them from going on to the premises of the Consumers' Coa Mining Company. Fifty non-union men worked it the mines to-day undisturbed. The Sheriff and deputies left the place to-night. Two United States officers are still there, but no trouble is looked for.

THE COAL STORIES SAID TO BE BASELESS Stories printed in sensational newspapers yesterday of a scheme on the part of J. Pierpont Morgan to create a monopoly of the retail coal trade in New-York did not receive serious attention in financial circles. Officers of the various coal com-panies which were said to be interested in the scheme pronounced the stories pure fabrications. If the object of the stories was to boom the stocks of the coal-carrying railroads, it was not espe-cially successful. These advances were recorded. Reading common, 5. Reading 1st preferred, 1%, Reading 2d preferred, 1: Delaware and Hudson, 5. New-Jersey Central, 5. Susquehanna and Western common, 5. Susquehanna and Western preferred, 1%, Lackawanna showed a decline of 5. financial circles. Officers of the various coal com-

TWO MEN KILLED BY A TRAIN. Patrick Luby, a trackwalker on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while making his rounds last night on bodies of two men lying on either side of the tracks. The men had evidently been walking to gether when they were hit by an express train Both men were well dressed and were not tramps They had white linen, freshly laundered, and their clothing was of good quality. There was nothing on either that would lead to their identification.

KITCHING MUST SERVE HIS SENTENCE. Frederick McHenry Kitching, the young New-York broker, cannot now escape donning vict's garb. Judge Aspinall, of the Kings County Court denied his application for leave to with As soon as the order on this decision can be en-tered, Kitching, who is already at Sing Sing, will be placed with the other prisoners to serve out his sentence of five years' imprisonment. BELKNAP FOR ANNEXATION.

HIS VIEWS OPPOSED. HOWEVER, BY EX-GOV-ERNOR BOUTWELL OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Dec. 22.-Ex-Governor George S. Boutwell and Rear-Admiral George E. Beiknap discussed Hawalian annexation before the Boston Boot About one and Shoe Club at Young's to-night. hundred and fifty members attended the dinner. Mr. Boutwell was the first speaker. He opposed

annexation, saying: "The country has accepted continental territory as wise public policy, now fully justified by experience, and it has uniformly rejected insular posessions. The burden of proof is upon those who demand a change in our public policy. The public policy of the country may not have been based distinct propositions, resting in the public mind, but I formulate that policy in two propositions, namely: First, continued acquisitions of con-tiguous territory tend to peace; second, the acquisition of insular territories increases the chances of war and adds to the difficulties in the way of con-"The example of England is not for us. The field

of conquest for appropriation is about all occupied. Our theory is the theory of self-government. Next we demand equality of citizenship in the States and uality of States in the Union. All this is inconsistent with the acquisition of distant and incongruous populations. And nowhere can there be found a more incongruous population than the present population of the Hawaiian Islands. All the benefits that can come from annexation are now enjoyed by us. They will continue to be enjoyed by us and by our successors through many generations, while we and they are to be relieved of all responsibility for the government of the islands. Moreover, the islands can rest secure in midecean, as Begium and Switzerland are secure, though surrounded by rival and hostile States."

Admiral Belanap took the other side. "I have been an annexationist ever since I first saw the islands in 1874," said he. "Uness all signs fail and all commercial interests are discreted from their natural flow, the Pacific will become, without question, a field of enterprise and activity which will rival, if not surpass, anything the Atlantic has ever seen in its palmiest days. Honoidiu, from its happy situation, will become the great port of call of the ships of every nation for dackage and repairs, for coal and provisionts, for other needed supplies and refittings, and for constense orders. The nation that holds such a point of vantage will be a great gainer financially, and its commercial importance to our people, if we have the good sense to take what is offered to us, will be incalculable." of all responsibility for the government of the isi-

JAPAN ASKS GUARANTEES. MINISTER HOSHI CONFERS WITH SECRETARY SHERMAN IN REGARD TO ANNEXA-

TION OF HAWAIL

Washington, Dec. 22.-Minister Hoshi, of Japan was in conference with Secretary Sherman at the State Department to-day. The status of the Hawallan negotiations has changed materially since the Minister's return from Japan. There is no further protest on the part of the Japanese Government to the anaexation of the islands, and it is asserted that Japan's policy never went to the extent of a positive protest. In any event, that branch of the question is considered closed, and the present purpose of the Japanese authorities is to secure specific assurances from the United States that in case Hawaii is annexed all Japanese interests will be fully protected.

In the last letter Mr. Sherman wrote to Minister In the last letter Mr. Sherman wrote to Minister Hoshi on the subject of annexation he made prominent the assurance that all Japanese interests in Hawaii would be amply safeguarded. The desire, therefore, is to convert this general assurance into specific guarantees. It is said that this does not include an assurance of the continuence of the existing immigration treaty between Japan and Hawaii, as that is revocable by its terms in six months, and the revocation would apply in case Hawaii became a part of the United States. There is likely to be considerable difference of opinion and prolonged negotiations over the exact extent of the guarantees to be given to Japan.

A CHINESE BANK IN HONOLULU. Honolulu, Dec. 15, via San Francisco, Dec. 22 -- Announcement has been made that another bank will be established in the city shortly after the first of the year. The new concern is to be a branch of the Peking Banking Company. This company started in Tien-Tsin and has branch banks established in Hong-Kong, Amoy and other cities in China. One of the officials of the Chinese banking company will arrive in Honolulu soon after the holidays to com-plete all arrangements for the opening of the bank.

WARNER SMUGGLED INTO ALBANY JAIL.

THE KIDNAPPER OF LITTLE JOHN CONWAY LIKE-LY TO PLEAD GUILTY.

Albany, Dec. 22.-That the police of this city believe that the public mind is inflamed to a high degree over the kidnapping of John Conway was evidenced to-day by the secret way in which they hustled Albert Warner, the leader of the kidnapping gang, from the Southwestern Limited train to the unty jail. They had the train stopped at the West Detective Noian, of the police force, and Warner had scarcely been taken off the train before he was the County Court room, which is connected with the place
jail by a "bridge of sighs." Over the latter he was
finally led, to be lodged in the extra-protected cell
reserved for murderers.

At the Central Station, awaiting the Southwestern
didates.

Limited, were possibly one hundred persons, mostly newspaper men and railroad employes. was found out that Warner had been taken off at West Albany nearly everybody present made a line for the jail, and when he was taken across the "bridge of sighs," instead of in at the front door, the crowd laughed and he looked down and smiled

Warner has been already indicted and as there is a trial term of the Supreme Court in session, he will be arraigned to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The detectives who brought him here said he had practically confessed to them that he was a party to the kidnapping, and it is not believed that he will stand trial, but will plead guilty.

BURGLAR'S BULLETS PROVE FATAL

DEATH OF DAVID S. R. LAMBERT, WHO WAS SHOT IN WILTON, CONN.

Wilton Conn. Dec. 22.-David S. R. Lambert who was shot four times and fatally wounded by a musked burglar at his home here, last Friday night, died this morning at 1:20 o'clock. He did not regain consciousness from the time he was shot until his death.

The house in which the crime was committed was the oldest house in the village, and was built in 1715. Three generations of Lumberts had previously lived there. The murdered man was born in the homestead, January 23, 1852. He entered Yale with nigh honors, but owing to illness was obliged to iscontinue his studies in the second year. discontinue his studies in the second year. He afterward passed a successful examination for a place in the Signal Service at Washington, but was forced by poor health to give it up. Later he became teacher of languages in a private academy in Washington. In 1882 he founded the Lambert Academy, which he continued as a successful private school until about three years ago.

STRIKE PLANS IN FALL RIVER.

A GENERAL DISPOSITION TO RESIST THE RE-DUCTION OF WAGES.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 22.-The cotton manu facturers are confronted with the prospect of a strike, as many of the operatives are determined to oppose a reduction of wages. Some of the union officials and members favor a strike at seven mills on January 3. The mills which they suggest are the Union, Sagamore, Border City, Shore, Durfee, Chace and American. These mills employ about Chace and American. These mins employ about eleven thousand operatives. Those favoring this plan also propose a strike at all of the milis on March I, if necessary. This scheme appears to be most popular among the operatives. Many, however, advocate a general strike on January 3.

The manufacturers are waiting to hear from M. C. D. Borden, of New-York, owner of the Iron Works Mills, who has taken no action on the wage question.

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THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

PLANS OF W. H. KENYON, CHAIRMAN OF THE FIFTY-THREE.

COMMITTEES ON CONSTITUTION AND ENROL MENT TO BE NAMED SOON-REPLIES TO

OUIGG'S STATEMENTS The Depublicans active in the movement for in stituting a new organization in this city are well leased at the action of the Committee of Fifty-

on Tuesday night in electing William Housprominent patent lawyers in the city, and, while always a Republican, has not been prominent in politics until the present crisis developed. He is thoroughly level-headed, a man of great energy and capacity for work, and earnest in his conviction that a new organization is the only solution party in this city. His name was the only one presented for the chairmanship at the meeting of Tuesday night.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Kenyon said: "My practice has in the past absorbed my entire time and strength, but the condition of things in the Republican party has become so bad as to be intolerable to fair-minded men, and I felt it my duty to join in the present movement, as thou-sands and tens of thousands of other Republicans are doing. The names of the Committee of Seven to draft a constitution and those of the Committee of Eleven to report on a new enrolment plan wil be made public very soon. The General Committee will be called to meet when the reports of the two committees are ready. Important points to be reported on by the Enrolment Committee are wha he qualifications of enrolment and what the unit of enrolment shall be, whether the enrolment shall be on the election district plan or Assembly dis-We are going ahead with the purpose of organizing Republican voters who be Heve that the usefulness of the present Republican organization is at an end. We are going to organize the voters in such a way that they can be ed to victory, instead of being led to defeat."

Mr. Kenyon was asked what he estimated the voting strength of his organization to be and whether he thought it was greater than that of the regular organization. He answered:

"I can give no numerical estimate of our strength, but we believe that our organization commands the support of a large majority of Republican voters. Every clean, honest, reputable Republican must be with us in the end. Our organization is not formed for conferences or for union with the present organization. We have no such purpose or end in view. Were we to attempt to lead our men into dickers and compromises they would not follow us, and our whole movement would lose its point. Our purpose is to go ahead to the ultimate mark of a single, unified Republican organization in the county of New-York, and that our organization. Our organization is open to all Republicans, but only as individuals. To go to the expense of forming a political organization in January that should dishand in February would be tomfoolery. The

men in this movement are in it to stay."

Anti-machine Republicans yesterday said that the best answer to President Quigg's strictures upon the Committee of Fifty-three as being made "persons who are not known at all, and who are without consequence or weight, or notorious disturbers," was the list of Mr. Quigg's own new County Committee. That list, they declared proved the pitiful paucity of good material in the mem-bership of the machine as at present manned. To bership of the machine as at present manned. The sure, the list contains many well-known names but there is a difference between being "well known" and "well and favorably known." And if the Committee of Flity-three includes "No Correlius N. Blisses, no Elihu Roots or Edward Mitchells." It includes names of similar weight and worth, which is far more than can be said of the new machine County Committee.

THE WAY QUIGG DOES IT. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW HE DRIVES AWAY REPUBLICANS

A Republican leader of considerable prominence in the XXXIIId Assembly District, who was active in assisting the machine at the recent general elec-tion, tells the following experience with President Quigg, of the County Committee:

I called at the headquarters of the County Com mittee just before the primaries. I sent in my card to President Quing at just 20 minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There were only one or two people ahead of me, and they were soon attended to. I waited until nearly I o'clock before I was able to see Mr. Quigg. He saw many other people who came in after I did, and then I knew he was playing a same of 'freeze-out' with me.

Finally I got into his room. As near as I can remember, the following conversation took place: "Mr. Quigg, I said, I would like to have a copy of the rolls of my district; we are going to make a fight inside the organization.' His reply was: 'No, sir; you cannot copy the rolls."

"I then asked for a list of the places where the primaries would be held in the district, and he Woods and Detective McCann. He was driven by a was only forty-eight hours before they were to be circultous route to the City Hall, and was taken to held, and only those who were 'inside' knew where the County Court room, which is connected with the the places were. I then asked him the following

question:

"Mr. Quigg, there are a large number of enrolled Republicans in our district who did not vote for General Tracy, but instead voted for other candidates. Now, as they are regularly enrolled members of the party, can they vote at the primaries?

"Now, I wish you would not ask me such a question," repiled Mr. Quigg, as he shifted uneasily in his chair.

"I pressed the queestion again, and finally he said, with considerable show of temper:

"No, they cannot vote, and we will not let them."

"Our interview then ended, after my telling him that such actions would have their effect on the future of the organization. I am more than ever confident that Mr. Quigg has made a said failure as leader of the party in New-York. He lacks generaliship, and is not able to unite the party on any matter. It is true he has the backing of Senator Platt, but I do not think there is any person who remembers a great campaign in which the Senator acted as eader that was not a lamentable failure. So I think it about time for both to retire unless they prefer to be retired."

\*THE FEENY-CROMWELL CASE. NO HEARING IN PATCHOGUE LAST NIGHT OF RICHMOND'S ELECTION DISPUTE.

There was no hearing in Patchogue, Long Island, last night in the Feeny-Cromwell election case be-fore Justice W..mot M. Smith. The case will come up again in Brooklyn this morning. There was onference and discussion of the case before Justice Smith in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and at that time counsel agreed to allow it to rest over night. In the morning it will be agreed whether or not to make out a case and place the affair in shape to be taken directly to the General

In the case of failing to agree on this course of procedure. Justice Smith will proceed to hear arguments on the injunction. It is thought the agreement will be reached, as the course outlined is calculated to bring the dispute to a termination much earlier than any other line of action.

PATRIOTIC REPUBLICAN CLUB OFFICERS. The Patriotic Republican Club, at a meeting held last night at its clubhouse, No. 248 East Seventyeighth-st., installed the following officers to serve during the year 1898: President, Benjamin Oppenhelmer; first vice-president, A. Paskusz; second vice-president, M. S. Kitzinger; treasurer, Jacob Froman: recording and corresponding secretary, Michael J. Sherry; financial secretary, Henry Metzler; Board of Directors-William McGill, chair-man; Louis Hecht, vice-chairman; Abraham Cohen, Nathan H. Kahn, Emil Schwarz and "Jack" Op-penheling. penhelme:
After letters of regret had been read from Mayor Strong, General Samuel Thomas, Senator Pavey, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, and others, Alderman Ellas Goodman, on behalf of the club, presented Mr. Oppenhelmer a handsome mahogany bookcase and a set of the "Encyclopedia Brittanica"

MR. PLATT GOES TO WASHINGTON. Senator Thomas C. Platt went to Washington yesterday, after talking with several Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel about the men to be recommended for appointment as Republicen members of the Police Board in this city. It was said that Judge Van Wyck would be asked to appoint John P. Windolph, vice-president of the present Board of Aldermen, as one of the Police Commissioners, and W. E. Phillips, of Brooklyn,

Commissioners, and w. E. Finnips. of Brookyn, as another.
Charles A. Ball, who wants to be clerk of the State Senate, had a talk with Mr. Platt. Mr. Hall insists that he has the pledges of about twenty State Senators to vote for him, but Mr. Platt has been backing James G. Whipple for the appointment.

TALK OF UNION AGAINST QUIGG. Reports are in circulation that the Tammany,

National Democratic and Henry George forces in the XIVth Congress District are arranging a combination to defeat Representative Quigg if he shall come up for re-election next fail. The rumor is confirmed by Whidden Graham, one of the George managers in the recent campaign, and there may be concerted action against Mr. Quigg when the time comes, unless Tammany should make free silver its rallying cry and thus allenate the National Democracy as a possible ally. Mr. Quigg, it would seem, will not be sure of united Republican support next fail, unless the machine organization and the new Republican organization coalesce, for

TWO KINDS OF FIGURES.

Somebody who signs himself "Coal Range" has written from Mt. Vernon to a New York paper to say that he has found gas a more expensive fuel than coal for cooking. But what a way he has of proving it! He had an apartment of ten rooms, he had "three or four different cooks," and his gas bill was "never less than \$7.5 per month." He says not a word about the gas used for lighting his ten rooms, or whether it was wasted; he does not say when it was, or whether he was paying \$2.00 a thousand for gas, instead of \$1.15 as now. Whether his cooks were reckless or not he does not say. In fact, his figures are the loose and inaccurate kind that prove nothing. Over against them must be set the figures obtained by experts—by chemists and physicists. They make an accurate, scientific experiment. They measure the gas accurately, they use it carefully, and they give tested figures to prove the economy of gas fuel over coal for cooking. They do not indulge in the random assertion of "Coal Range," but they demonstrate from actual experiment that a given amount of cooking can be done by gas at a saving in cost of from 40 to 60 per cent over that of doing the same cooking by coal—the margin of 20 per cent, representing differences in the price of gas and in the skill of using it. In short, their figures are the scientific and accurate kind that count; the other are the haphazard sort of thing that impose only upon the ignorant. to say that he has found gas a more expensive

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the anti-machine sentiment is exceedingly strong in his district.

THE MAYOR-ELECT BACK IN TOWN. APPOINTMENT OF A. M. DOWNES AS PRIVATE SECRETARY-PROBABLE PRESIDENT OF

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Mayor-elect Van Wyck came to the city from Lakewood yesterday, accompanied by Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner and Albert M. Downes. It was the intention of the Mayor-elect to make some purfriends, and to visit his brother in Brooklyn. He was at his bachelor quarters in the city in the afternoon, but left them again early in the evening. The only appointment announced thus far is that of Mr. Downes for Mayor's secretary. Mr. Downes is a newspaper man well known to the politicians of the city. He is a graduate of the Yale Law School, and he practised law in Connecticut for a time before he became a newspaper reporter in New-York. For years he was the City Hall and a political reporter of "The Times," and a few months ago he became connected with "The Telegraph" as political editor. He has been a Tammany man for years. Mr. Downes was at the City Hall for a short time yesterday afternoon.

Tammany Aldermen-elect were saying yesterday that Thomas F. Woods, of the XXtft District, would be elected as President of the incoming Board of Aldermen. Woods is a horseshoer by trade, and never has held public office before, but he was elected Alderman in Mr. Croker's former district, in waich James P. Keating is now the Tammany leader.

"Larry" Delmour is said to have decided to give up the Tammany leadership of the XXXth District. Tammany men said in explanation yesterday that Delmour no longer lived in the district.

In the gessip about the future, heard in Tam-many circles, is task to the effect that Perry Bel-mont will be the Tammany candidate for Governor of the State next fall. Mr. Belmont was declared to be closer to Mr. Croker now than he ever had

of the State next fall. Mr. Denkin and the ever had been before.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 22—Mayor-elect Van Wyck and his private sceretary, A. M. Downes, left Lakewood this afternoon for New-York. They will not return before Monday, when they will remain for several days, if the present plan is carried out, Mr. Croker, with John P. Carroll, will leave here for the city to-merrow, and will spend Christmas and Sunday in New-York, returning to Lakewood on Monday. Mr. Croker held one of his last conferences to-day. The crowd of politicians is thinning out rapidly, although a new delegation arrived to-day. In the latter were President-elect Guggenheimer, Charles H. Knox, Congressman Vehslage, Ferdinand Levy, Andrew Freedman, William S. Andrews and Patrick Keenan. Mr. Croker says he is not interested in any way in the coming vaudeville show here.

ANDERSEN'S CASE IN THE JURY'S HANDS.

A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE EXPECTED.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22.-The trial of John Andersen, cook of the schooner Olive Pecker, for the mur-der of Saunders, the mate of the vessel, was concluded to-day and the case went to jury at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The court has adjourned until to-morrow morning. The general impression is that a verdict will be reached in a comparatively short time, and that it will be guilty as charged in the indictment. Under the ruling of the Court the jury must either find Anderson guilty as charged in the indictment or not guilty. There can be no verdict of manslaughter.

The prisoner was dramatic to the last. Just

before the District-Attorney finished his closing argument, telling the jury that if Andersen had been innocent he would have adopted another course, the accused man sprang to his feet, saying. "I am innocent, Mr. White," and had to be pulled

back into his chair by the court bailiff. The morning was consumed in the hearing of arguments on instructions, the District-Attorney ontending that there was no evidence whatever to justify the plea of self-defence, therefore the element of manslaughter must be eliminated from the case. The defence asked that the Court in its charge should instruct the jury to consider the question of mansiaughter as well as murder. Judge Goff charged the jury at some length and with great fairness, saying that if the prisoner should be found guilty nothing had been introduced to lessen the grade of the crime, and the verdict must be guilty as charged in the indictment. If the jury should discover any excuse for the crime the verdict must be acquittal.

Mr. McIntosh for the defence, spoke only three-quarters of an hour. He commented on the failure of the discovernment to prove a positive for the second.

of the Government to prove a motive for the mur-der. The Government's witnesses, he said, in try-ing to clear themselves had made a scapegoat of the cook.

THE SHAKER INDIANS.

From The Portland Oregonian.

John Slocum, the Shaker Indian, died at his Mud
Bay camp Tuesday.

Slocum became famous about five years ago by
passing to heaven through the avenue of a trance,
where he remained several days before returning to
this mundane sphere. On his return he pictured
heaven in glowing terms to his associates, declaring that lots of Indians are there, and that each
has a horse and pi-inty of salmon. Every Indian at
Mud and Oyster bays became his follower, and for
the remaining years of his life he wielded a marked
influence uopn his disciples
Conscious of approaching death, he cast his mantle of leadership upon Dick Jackson, another
Indian of the Mud Bay settlement, thus providing
for the perpetuation of the Shaker religion.

From The Chicago Tribune. From The Chicago Tribune.

Impatient Husband (tired of holding his chin up)

—It's taking you an awful long time to fix this necktie, Laura.

Patient Wife—You never used to complain about the length of time it took me to smooth out your neckties before we were married, George.

WISCONSIN'S BIG MONOLITH.

From The Engineering News.

The great Wisconsin monolith, 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet square at the top, may be set up on the lake front of Milwaukee to mark the coming semi-centennial of Statehood. This stone was taken from the red sandstone quarries of F. Prentice, at Houghton Point, Wis, and it was originally proposed to send it to the Chicago Exposition as a Wisconsin exhibit. But engineering and financial reasons prevented, and it has been left at the quarry until the present time. A movement is now on foot to ship it by water to Milwaukee, and there erect it. Plans and estimates have been made, and it is estimated that \$40,000 to \$50,000 will do the work. The claim is made that the stone is 10 feet longer than any recorded single stone quarried in the world. But the granite obelisk at Karnac, mentioned by M. Mariette as the loftlest known, is 108 feet high. From The Engineering News.

IT SEEMED AN INSINUATION.

From The Chicago News. "How did Harley come to quarrel with that St.
Louis girl he was so smitten with?"
"He foolishly declared that it all the world were
his he'd lay it at her feet."